The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,214.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26. 1787.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

By Desire of the Hon. Mrs CHARTERIS.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, February 28. 1787,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY, called,

A TRIP TO SCARBOROUGH.

Lord Foppington, Mr LA-MASH;
Probe, *(for that Night only.)* Mr WILSON;
Young Fashion, Mr ILIFF;
Townly, Mr BELL;
Sir Tunbelly Clumsy, Mr WILMOT-WELLS;
Lory, Mr HALLION;
Shoemaker, *(for that Night only)* Mr MOSS;
And Loveless, Mr WOODS.
Amanda, Mrs WOODS;
Berinthia, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;
Nurse, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Mrs Coupler, Mrs J. BLAND;
And Miss Hoyden, Mrs KEMBLE,

Her Second Appearance in that Character.

To which will be added,

A new MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, called,

GRETNA GREEN;
OR, A
TRIP TO MARRIAGE.

Rory the Parson, Mr WILSON;
Captain Tipperary, Mr HALLION;
Landlord, Mrr CHARTERIS;
And Captain Gorget, Mr MICHEL.
Miss Plumb, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;
And Signora Figurante, Mrs ILIFF.

Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken, of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

On THURSDAY next, the 1st of March,

THERE WILL BE

AN ASSEMBLY,

AT THE NEW ROOMS IN GEORGE STREET.

To begin at Seven o'Clock.

Tickets, three Shillings each, to be had at
Mr Spankie's shop, opposite to the Tron Church;
Mr Richard Richardson's, Royal Exchange; and
Messr. Montgomery and Steele's, Prince's Street.

The Committee of Subscribers give notice, That the Coach entry to the Assembly Rooms is on the west side, and the Chair entry on the east side of the building.

The Nobility and Gentry are particularly requested to order their Coachmen, both in setting down and taking up, to enter from George Street, and drive off by Rose Street.

THE Managers of the Royal Infirmary, having sometime ago fitted up in an elegant and proper manner, HOT and COLD BATHS, hereby advertise, That they are now open for the use of the Public, at the following prices: For Sweating and Bathing 4 s. for warm Bathing 2 s. beside 6 d. for each time to the Servant—Cold Bath 1 s. each time.

N. B. The Hot and Cold Baths for Ladies or Gentlemen are in a different wing of the house from those which are appropriated for the use of the Patients in the Infirmary.

Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, Feb. 23. 1787.

THE Police Books for this county are now opened for the year 1787, and Subscriptions will be received, as usual, at this office, from such as chuse to call and subscribe there. Besides the books to be sent to the different Incorporations in and about this city, as formerly, the Sheriff, for the accommodation of the other inhabitants, has appointed James Murray, Sheriff-officer in Edinburgh, to go round, and collect from such as find it inconvenient to call at this office; and whoever pays their subscriptions to him, will see the same entered in a book entrusted with him for that purpose.

The Books are to be shut on the 12th of April next, after which no subscriptions will be received, so that those who fail to subscribe before that time will lose any benefit from this scheme for the year 1787.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Procurator Fiscal.

THE Noblemen, Gentlemen, Owners, and Lessees of Coals, Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, associated during some years, for obtaining relief from the illegal exactions of Customhouse-fees in Scotland, with the Delegates from the different Counties who co-operate in this business, and those from any town or corporate body who may chuse to send them, are requested to meet in Walker's Tavern, Writers Court, upon Wednesday the 7th day of March, at one o'clock afternoon.

This Meeting have to take into consideration, a report of a Committee appointed by the last General Meeting, and to consider what further steps should be taken for obtaining the ends of the Association.

A considerable partial relief was obtained in 1784, upon the shipping of coals, and some other kinds of goods within the Forth, and upon the adjoining parts of the outer coast, equal, it is thought, in its consequences, to a saving of about 3000 l. a year to trade. But there still remains an illegal burthen, thought at least equal to 5000 l. a-year upon this Frith, and the other parts of Scotland. It is not meant to say, that the officers receive the whole of these sums; but it is the same thing to the Public, when by their exaction of illegal dispatches the trade is forced to bear the difference of the expence otherways.

It is well known, that dispatches and fees are exacted in numberless cases, though prohibited by law, and not taken in England for the like business; and where fees can be legally taken, the rates of them amount to far higher, in many cases to ten, and sometimes to twenty fold of what are taken in England for the same business.

The fees on our greatest native article of Coals when shipped to England, are double and triple of what they are at Newcastle and Whitehaven upon much larger ladings; and these on the export of Coals (though no bonds be necessary) are incredible, being often equal to 10, 15, and even 20 per cent. of the prime cost shipped.—This is so very gross an abuse, that the bare stating of it to the Legislature, must, it is supposed, obtain redress.

It is expected that a bill will be immediately brought into the House of Commons, for consolidating the Customhouse duties, and giving relief to Merchants; and by a steady application, it is hoped, that a clause may be obtained therein, for relief of the trade in Scotland, and for putting it on an equal footing with England, as to Customhouse-fees, in conformity with the Union. The officers, it is hoped, may also have a proper addition to their salaries, which this Association much wish for, being very necessary in itself; and it will surely be for the benefit of the Revenue, as it is notorious, that wherever fees are highest, the Revenue is worst cared for.

It is therefore entreated and expected, that the Meeting will be well attended and numerous, so that the present favourable opportunity may not be lost for obtaining relief.

N. B. Any information to the meeting may be addressed to Mr James Saunders, clerk to the signet.

AMERICA.

A YOUNG WOMAN who is very desirous to go to her friends in America, would be extremely happy to attend, as Lady's Maid, or in any capacity in which she might be serviceable, any Lady or Family going to the province of Maryland or Virginia. She has served four years as Lady's Maid in the family where she is at present, by whom she can be strongly recommended.

Direct for A. E. or enquire at Mr Waddle confectioner, Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

Sale of Bacon, Beef, and Mutton Hams,

At EDWARD RAMAGE's, Merchant, Rose Street, New Town, Edinburgh.

E. RAMAGE respectfully informs the public, that he is now selling on commission a quantity of smocked Bacon Hams and Flitches, at 7 d. per lib. in single Hams, or a single Flitch; if larger quantities, at 6 d. halfpenny per lib. The weight of the Hams are from 10 to 20 lib. The Mutton and Beef Hams, at 6 d. per lib. Pickled Bacon and Tongues from 1 s. 6 d. to 3 s. each.

N. B. As the above articles are at very high rates in the public markets at presents, it is worth the attention of families to provide themselves.

SALE OF

Paintings, Prints, Silver-Plate, and SILK DAMASK.

TO be SOLD by auction, on Tuesday next, in the large Room, immediately above Brough's Upholstery Ware-house, in Register Street, the following capital PAINTINGS, by the most eminent masters:—1st, The Woman reproved for Adultery—by Lucca Gordano, thought to be the best painting by this master. 2d, The Medona and Child, with St Jerome, being a most admirable copy of that well-known picture at Parma—by Corregio, with an elegant frame. 3d, Europa—by B. West, in a superb frame. 4th, Two large oval Landskips—by Marlow, in elegant new frames, one of them being a View of the Castle St Angelo, with St Peter's, and the Vatican Palace at Rome; the other a Sun-set, with a view of a Monastry, and Ferry-boats on the Tyber a little below Rome. 4th, A Portrait, full-length, of a Lady—by Coats. 6th, A Holy Family—by Pietro Cortono, elegantly framed. 7th, The Portrait of a Cardinal, remarkably high-finished. 8th, The Head of a Magdalen—from Guido. 9th, A Magdalen in the Wilderness, whole length—by Mola. 10th, Maria, from Sterne—by Angelica Kaufman.

At the same place there are to be sold some elegant Prints by Strange, &c. neatly framed and glazed.

Also some fashionable Silver Plate, consisting of some Cases of spoons, knives, and forks; Waiters of different sizes; a Bread Basket; a Tea Vase; a Shaving Bason, &c.

And 252 Yards of rich Crimson Silk Damask, three quarters broad.

The sale will begin to-morrow, Tuesday the 27th curt. at at twelve o'clock noon.

FINE FRESH TEAS, &c.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer in Edinburgh, most respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, That he has on hand a large stock of

CONGO AND SOUCHONG TEA,

Which were purchased for his account, at the last sales of the East India Company, by the most experienced brokers and dealers in that article; which tea is selling at his warehouses at the head of Canongate and High Street, Edinburgh, in the original packages, from 3 s. 6 d. to 6 s. per lb. in proportion to the quality; the same weight, tare, and trett, will be allowed, that is granted by the East India Company.

He has also on hand above fifty chests of Real Fine Fresh SWEDISH Congo and Souchong TEAS, which he sells from 5 s. to 6 s. per lb. This Tea is equal in quality to what was sold at the Company's last sale from 7 s. to 8 s. per lb. besides the duty of 12 and an half per cent.

He also sells best West India Rum, hydrometer proof, at 8 s. per gallon—Single ditto at 6 s.—French Brandy, Dutch Geneva, Port and Sherry Wines, of the best qualities and lowest prices—Best Malt Whisky, glass proof (or 16 per cent. under hydrometer proof) at 2 s. 6 d. per gallon.

Good lump Sugar at 8 d. and powder ditto at 6 d. per lb. to tea and spirit customers.

As he purchases the above goods at the best and cheapest markets, he can assure the public that none in the trade has it in their power to undersell him.

Teas, &c. in Wholesale and Retail.

JUST now arrived from the last sale of the East-India Company, a quantity of very fine TEAS, which were bought by an eminent broker of experience, and will be sold for ready money only, at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per lib.
Very best Bohea,	£. 0 2 0	Superfine Congou,	£. 0 5 6
Congou Bohea,	2 3	Fine Souchong,	5 6
Good Congou,	3 0	Very best ditto,	6 0
Superior ditto,	3 10	Good Green Tea,	6 0
Fine ditto,	4 2	Very fine Hyson,	7 8
Very fine ditto,	4 10	Superfine ditto,	9 0

The above Teas will be found of the best qualities, and at least 3 d. per lib. lower than what are shipped to this place by the London grocers in wholesale; and in order to put the retail business upon an equal if not a superior footing to that of London, the trett allowed of 4 per cent. by the East-India Company will also be given in retail, which entitles the purchaser to 1 oz. every 2 lib. and to 2 oz. every 3½ lib. It shall always be studied to have a fresh and complete assortment from every sale, to meet the approbation of the public. And in order to regulate the prices of Tea as far as possible, and to prevent impositions, it is proposed to give the public a fair state of the original cost of every sale at the Company's warehouse, as well as the prices charged, which will prevent the Tea Business being carried on by improper persons.

Also the following Wines and Fruits.

LEMONS, CHINA and SEVILLE ORANGES.

St CATHARINE's PRUNES, in chests & half chests.

Also a quantity of very fine Italian RAISINS, of a rich quality, fit for making wine, which will be sold at 24 l. Sterling per ton.

Some very fine Walnuts, Chesnuts, and French Rynods.

☞ Those that buy the Oranges for Marmalade will be entitled to sugar for making the same one halfpenny per pound below the current prices.

Port and Sherry Wine of the best quality, and lowest prices, of any in town.

Orders for the above addressed to Alexander Thomson, at his warehouse, High Street, Edinburgh, will be properly attended to.

TO COVER THIS SEASON,
At Ballencrieff, East-Lothian,

CHAMONT, at One Guinea a Mare, and Half-a-Crown to the Groom.

He is got by Matchem, dame by Alcides. Chamont is remarkable for figure, strength, action, and a good constitution.

Grass for Mares, at the usual price.

This Day was Published,
By J. Bell, Parliament Close,
VOLUME FOURTH, OCTAVO,
OF THE
ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF LANGUAGE.

Where else may be had,
WRITTEN BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
I. All the preceding Volumes of the above.
II. ANCIENT METAPHYSICS,
CONTAINING
The SCIENCE of UNIVERSALS—with an Examination of the Principles of SIR ISAAC NEWTON's PHILOSOPHY.
THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF MAN.
AND
THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY, both in Ancient and Later Times, &c.
In 3 vols 4to. price 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. in boards.

Peans and Beans for Seed.

A Parcel of fine GREY PEAS, with a small mixture of BEANS, from Warren in Northumberland, to be Sold by THOMAS WALLACE, Old Sugar House Close, Leith.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN STEWART, late Tacksman of Drummond in Inverness-shire.

AT a Meeting of said Creditors, held at Inverness upon the 8th day of February current, it was resolved that application should be made to the Court of Session, for having Simon Fraser, younger of Foyers, appointed factor, or *Curator Bonis*, on the subjects of the said John Stewart.—The application having accordingly been made, the Court by interlocutor, dated the 24th day of February current, appointed the said Simon Fraser factor, or *Curator Bonis*, upon the said subjects, with the usual powers, until the said John Stewart shall return, or proper powers arrive from him.—The said Simon Fraser therefore, hereby intimates to all concerned, that a meeting of the said John Stewart's creditors is to be held within the house of George Beverly, vintner in Inverness, upon the 1st Tuesday of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, when it is requested that all the creditors will attend, and bring with them states of their claims against the said John Stewart.

TO COVER THIS SEASON,
At Darnhall, near Peebles,

HERCULES, (late the property of Sir Archibald Hope,) at One Guinea a Mare, and Half-a-Crown to the Groom.

N. B. Good grass for Mares, at the usual price.

Doctor Dickinson's Cephalic Drops.

THE Public having for some time past been deprived of the benefit of this valuable medicine, owing to the death of the late proprietor, and other unavoidable causes, the present proprietor begs leave to inform the Nobility Gentry, and the Public in general, that they are again faithfully prepared from the Doctor's own receipts.

The virtues of these Drops are well known to many families of distinction, who have used them with success; the proprietor, nevertheless, thinks it not improper to say, that he is in possession of many original letters from persons of undoubted veracity, which prove the extraordinary cures the WHITE DROPS have done in Convulsions Fits, Falling Sickness, Apoplexy, Palsy, and other nervous complaints; and are found so serviceable in the Small-pox and Measles, as seldom to fail of success. The RED DROPS are particularly adapted to Convulsion Fits in Children, and generally prove a very successful remedy.

The late Archbishop Wake, speaking of the usefulness of this medicine (in a letter which the proprietor preserves,) writes thus: "After eighteen years experience, I do take it to be one of the most excellent remedies in the world for Convulsion Fits both in men, women, and children, and am persuaded it will be for the good of mankind to have it made more common." And in other letters his Grace declares, he had recommended these Drops to many with good success; and that he had more reason than any man to bless God for the use of them.

The above Drops are sold by Andrew Smith, perfumer, Bridge Street, Edinburgh, and no where else in Scotland.

At the said shop of A. Smith, may be had a fresh and complete assortment of Perfumery articles, by the last ship from London.

A NEW SHIP,
FROM ROTTERDAM—TO LEITH,

THE MARGARET,

Capt. JAMES TURNBULL,

Is taking in goods at Rotterdam for Leith, and all places adjacent, will sail sometime in March.

Merchants and others who want goods from thence, will please send their orders without loss of time.

FOR BREMEN,
The New Brigantine VENUS,
WILLIAM GAVIN Master,

Will sail from Leith for Bremen in the course of next week, and returns to Leith with what goods may offer.

Merchants wishing to order Yarn, or any other articles by this vessel, may depend on her not lying long at Bremen, as the master has orders to take in such goods as are quite ready, and then to proceed home with the utmost expedition.

Apply to Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith, or to Captain Gavin.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, FEB. 16.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 6 d.	17 s. 0 d.
Barley,	17 0	16 6	15 0
Oats,	14 0	12 6	11 0
Pease,	18 0	16 0	15 0

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 23.

	l. s. d.		s. s. d.
Per Quarter.		Beans,	28 to 30 6
Wheat,	32 to 38 6	Tick,	24 to 26 6
Barley,	21 to 24 0	Tares,	28 to 36 0
Rye,	24 to 26 6		
Oats,	24 to 28 6	Flour per Sack.	
Pale Malt,	32 to 33 6	First,	30
Brown Malt,	33 to 34 6	Second,	27
Pease,	38 to 41 0	Third,	24
Hog Peas,	26 to 29 0		

JOURNAL of a WILTSHIRE CURATE.

Monday—Received ten pounds from my Rector, Dr Snarl, being one half year's salary—obliged to wait a long time before my admission to the doctor, and even when admitted, was never once asked to sit down, or refresh myself, though I had walked eleven miles. The doctor said, he could have the curacy filled for fifteen pounds a year.

Tuesday—Paid nine pounds to seven different people, but could not buy the second-hand black coat offered me by Cabbage the taylor, my wife wanting a petticoat, and neither of my children having a shoe to go to church.

Wednesday—My wife bought a petticoat for herself, and shoes for the children; but unluckily in coming home, dropped half a guinea through a hole she never before perceived in her pocket, and reduced all our cash in the world to half-a-crown.

Thursday—Received a note from the tile house at the top of the hill, informing me, that a gentleman wanted to speak to me on pressing business. Went, and found it was an unfortunate member of a strolling company of players, who was pledged for sevenpence halfpenny. In a struggle what to do, the baker, though we had paid him but on Tuesday, quarrelled with us, to avoid giving any future credit; and George Greasy the butcher sent us word, that he heard the Rector intended to take a curate who would do the parish duty at an inferior price; and therefore, though he would do any thing to serve me, advised me to deal with Peter Paunch at the upper end of the town. Mortifying reflections these! but a want of humanity is, in my opinion, a want of justice. The Father of the Universe lends his blessings to us, with a view that we should relieve a brother in distress, and, who consequently do no more than pay a debt, when we perform an act of benevolence—Paid the stranger's reckoning out of shilling in my pocket, and gave him the remainder to pursue his journey.

Friday—A very scanty dinner, and pretended to be ill, that by avoiding to eat I might have something for my wife and children. I told her what I han done with the shilling—instead of blessing me for the action, she blessed the goodness of my heart, and burst into tears. The mind that can argue like her's, though it may deviate from the more rigid sentiments of prudence, is even amiable, from its indiscretion, and in every lapse from the severety of oeconomy, performs an act of virtue superior to the value of a kingdom.

Saturday—Wrote a sermon, which, on

Sunday—I preached at four different parishes, and came home excessively wearied and hungry—no more money than twopence halfpenny in the house—but see the goodness of God—the strolling player I had relieved was a man of fortune, who accidently heard that I was as humane as indigent, and from a generous excentricity of temper, wanted to do me an essential piece of service. I had not been an hour at home when he came in,—put a fifty pound note into my hand, and the next day presented me with a living of three hundred a year.

Read this, ye Dignitaries of the church, and go, do likewise; for many such objects there are who deserve your notice!

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

VERSES *written on the Death of Mr* WILLIAM COLDSTREAM, *late celebrated Schoolmaster in Dunblane.*

O'ER * Allan's stream why hangs the weeping head?
Why heaves the breast in every village near?
Coldstream, they cry, our peerless Teacher's dead!
And who that knew him can refuse a tear!

For sure, each fairest virtue he possest
That could adorn the husband, father, friend:
Kind was his temper; and his honest breast
Glow'd with the love of virtue and mankind.

To him fair learning's sons a tribute owe,
For learning's warmest friend he ever prov'd:
No other aim did his ambition know,
Than to instruct the charge he fondly lov'd.

With pious care he taught the youth to shun
Those crooked paths that lead to guilt and shame;
Taught that in wisdom's onward course to run,
Was health, was honour, happiness and fame.

Well vers'd he was in ancient precious lore:
With Latium's bards his spirit long had dwelt,
Their genuine beauties skilful to explore,
And to impart the raptures which he felt.

Who now, alas! that his lov'd head's laid low,
Our breasts with love of science can inspire?
May Heaven propitious on the † Son bestow,
That happy art so freely lent the Sire!

DISCIPULUS.

* A river which runs thro' the parish of Dunblane.
† His successor.

PRICE OF STOCKS, FEB. 23.

Bank Stock, 153½ a ¼.	India Stock, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 93¾ a ¼.	3 per cent. India Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 112¾ a ¼.	India Bonds, 47 a 48 prem.
3 per cent. red. 75¾.	Navy and Vict. Bills, —
3 per cent. con. 74¾.	Long Ann. 22¼ a 9-16ths.
3 per cent. 1726, —	10 Years Short Ann. 1777, —
South Sea Stock, —	30 Years Ann. 1778, 15 15-16ths a 14.
Old S. S. Ann. —	Exch. Bills, —
New ditto, —	Lottery Tickets, —
3 per cent. 1751, —	Consols for April, 75¾.

WIND AT DEAL, FEB. 22. E.

THE Reſolution, Hammond, and Friendſhip, Stewart, from London to Boſton, are put into St Euſtatia.

The Oak, Sherrard, from Yarmouth to Civita Vechia, is ſtranded near Civita Vechia.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WENESDAY, *Feb.* 21.

ADDRESS ON THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

(Continued from our laſt.)

Mr *R. Thornton*, (who followed Mr Brown) in defence of the treaty, would adduce the moſt impartial and competent witneſs—a witneſs whoſe truth and authority no Gentleman in the Houſe would, he believed, deny, and that was Dr Smith; who, in his Eſſay on the Wealth of Nations, laid down the advantages that would reſult from a commercial treaty; and pointed out ſome of the principal articles of the preſent treaty, as the moſt wiſe and ſalutary that could be adopted. In anſwer to an Hon. Gent. (Mr Gray) he wiſhed to obſerve, that no one article of the treaty forbade us to keep our marine on the moſt reſpectable footing, or even to increaſe it, if it ſhould appear neceſſary. On the contrary, we ſhould derive new ſources of commerce, wealth, and revenue, from a French market being offered to our merchants and manufacturers, and ſmuggling, the preſent bane of the revenue and the fair trader, would be put an end to, or at leaſt much diminiſhed. It was not, he inſiſted on it, by increaſing our trade, that we could poſſibly diminiſh the ſureſt and moſt conſtitutional defence of the iſland.

Captain *Macbride* expreſſed his diſlike to the treaty on account of the pernicious influence it would have on our naval force. To prove this poſition, after declaring, that, on the firſt view, it rather had the ſhape of a treaty between the Emperor and King of Pruſſia, than between France and England; he explained the manner in which it would operate to increaſe the naval power of her rival, while it would lead to the diminution of that of Great Britain. He dwelt with much ſtrength of information and argument ſome time in putting his aſſertion in a clear point of view. France had many thouſands of ſeamen regiſtered, whom ſhe might command on the ſhorteſt notice, while Great Britain was under the neceſſity of manning her ſhips in a manner, that, could it poſſibly be effected, he would wiſh to ſee removed: It was a well known and acknowledged fact, that ſhe was no leſs attentive to her marine ſince the peace, than ſhe had been in any period of the late war. Did this argue that great amity and friendſhip to this country ſo much inſiſted on?

It was his intention not to have delayed the Houſe, had not the regulations contained in the 22d and 34th articles of the treaty ſtruck him. Reciting the agreement contained in thoſe articles, viz. That the ſhips retaken by the privateers of either nation ſhould be reſtored to the former owner, if not in the power of the enemy twenty-four hours, ſubject to the payment by the owner of *one third* of the value of the ſhip ſo retaken, and of her cargo, guns, and apparel; or if the ſhip had been more than twenty-four hours, in that caſe to belong entirely to the privateers that ſhould capture her. The caſe of the retaking of ſhips by privateers, he contraſted with their being captured by men of war, the advantage being much in favour of the former, as the 34th article ordained, that in caſe of a ſhip's being retaken by any of the ſhips of war of either Prince, ſhe ſhould be reſtored to the owners on payment of the thirtieth part of ſuch ſhip, and of her cargo, guns and apparel, if retaken after the four-and-twenty hours, to be diſtributed as a reward among the re-captors. The conſequences to this country from this part of the treaty, he put in a variety of views; contending, that as the French, from their keeping them regiſtered, had their ſeamen always in readineſs; the intention of holding out theſe ſuperior advantages to the crews of privateers, was to ſubvert the navy of this country, by encreaſing the difficulty of manning our men of war; as the inducement held out would allure hands to prefer entering on board privateers to men of war.

That the naval force of France was never known in ſo good a condition as at this moment, he knew from indiſputable authority. Was this flouriſhing ſituation a good reaſon for believing the ſpecious, and in his mind, fallacious profeſſions of that country? The French were daily augmenting their marine, and even ſending out fleets, for no other purpoſe than to train up their young officers, while ours lay mouldering, our old officers were diſmiſſed, and our new ones ſhut out. The ſhameful condition of our navy would in a ſhort time appear, if the Houſe would agree to a motion he intended to make for enquiring into that matter. When he had urged ſeveral arguments more againſt the propoſed Addreſs, drawn from the danger that would neceſſarily be the reſult of the inſidiouſneſs with which the articles of it were penned, he conjured the Houſe to be very cautious how they injured that bulwark which had hitherto enabled Great Britain to defend not only her own, but alſo the liberties of Europe.

Mr *Welbore Ellis* conſidered the addreſs as premature. It was a dangerous precedent, at the very outſet of a buſineſs, for the Houſe to pledge itſelf to the approbation of it; for they might perhaps be induced, by ſubſequent repreſentations, to change their opinions on the ſubject. It would be unworthy of the dignity of the Houſe, an innovation on eſtabliſhed rules, and even diſreſpectful to the Crown, to carry an incomplete proceeding to the foot of the Throne. He would therefore move, that the queſtion be not put.

Mr *W. Pulteney* ſpoke in favour of the Treaty, and enumerated the advantages that would flow from it. He then adverted to what had fallen from two Hon. Gentlemen (Meſſ. Fox and Sheridan) on a former day, with reſpect to Ireland. They had behaved, he ſaid, as if they had been Ambaſſadors from Ireland. He alſo made ſome obſervations on the Portugueſe, who, he ſaid, would act very injudiciouſly, if they ſhould withdraw themſelves from our alliance.

Mr *Sheridan* vindicated himſelf from the animadverſions of the laſt ſpeaker, by obſerving, that he had never mentioned the affairs of Ireland, but as connected with thoſe of Great Britain. He promiſed to make a motion reſpecting the participation of Ireland in the Treaty, at ſome future ſtage of that buſineſs. He perfectly coincided with the ſentiments of Mr Ellis, on the prematureneſs and precipitancy of the meaſure of addreſſing his Majeſty. He blamed the ſilence of the Miniſter at the time of his mentioning the report of an addreſs; a ſilence which ſeemed to admit, that the report was ill-founded. By this addreſs, the freedom of the future deliberations on the Treaty would, in a great meaſure, be taken away.

Mr *Bradley* ſpoke for the addreſs, but in ſo low a voice that we could not diſtinctly hear what he ſaid.

Lord *Mornington* gave a decided opinion that the manufacturers, by their ſilence, had ſubſtantially declared their acquieſence with the meaſure on which the Houſe were certainly agreed; and he called upon gentlemen to come forward and ſupport the addreſs which had been read, as otherwiſe they did not act conſiſtently. He went pretty much at large into the ſtate of the manufacturing intereſt; and concluded by avowing his hearty concurrence with the ſpirit and intention of the addreſs.

Mr *Anſtruther* did not chuſe to reſume any of the debate which had taken place in any ſtage of the buſineſs. He would confine himſelf entirely to the forms of the Houſe, which he maintained were violated extremely by the preſent queſtion. And he contended, there was not a ſingle precedent on the Journals to juſtify the object of the addreſs, which had been now moved.

Mr *Wyndham* ſtated his ſentiments of the treaty with great correctneſs and accuracy; he denied that the commercial and political intereſts of the country were different conſiderations. He adverted to the call which, on the opening of the buſineſs, had been made upon him. He ſtated the reaſons why the manufacturers of Norwich had come forward in the manner they did; and he contended, that the appearance which they made was by no means unanimous. He replied alſo to ſome things which, on a former debate, had been thrown out by an honourable gentleman, Mr Wilberforce.

Mr *Burke* admitted that our manufacturers would be gainers in the firſt inſtance from their induſtry, their ingenuity, but eſpecially their capital. This predominated, and even tyrannized in every market. He connected this with the national capital, which he called her great copartnerſhip, in which all the ſtock and credit and intereſt of the country were united and co-operated. He ſtated that we had inſurance and diſcount to an extent which no other nation had. By the one we were gainers; by the other we were protected againſt loſs. But then that was an argument againſt the treaty which converted the operations of this capital in favour of the very people againſt whom it had always operated. He illuſtrated his ideas to a very conſiderable extent, and deſired the Houſe to read Sir Matthew Decker, who had ſaid more good ſenſe on the ſubject than any writer he knew.

Mr *Grenville* went into all the parts of the arguments which had been adduced againſt the treaty, and defended it in a very maſterly manner. He inſiſted that the manufacturers certainly deciſted in favour of the treaty. He agreed, that this queſtion was at once political and commercial, and that theſe views ought not to be ſeparated. He complimented the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr Burke, in very high terms on his forcible and manly eloquence, on his commercial knowledge, and on the conceſſion he had now made in the courſe of his ſpeech. He then addreſſed himſelf to all ſides of the Houſe, and urged the propriety, the decency, and even neceſſity of the preſent meaſure. He ſpoke alſo very largely on the affairs of Ireland, and concluded a moſt able ſpeech, with giving his concurrence to the motion.

Mr *Burke* explained.

Mr *Adam* ſtated what he would not now inſiſt on, what the queſtion was, what the principles were on which it ſhould be diſcuſſed, and the reaſons why it ought now to be put, and why the previous queſtion was never more proper, neceſſary, and decent.

Mr *Groſvenor* did not expect the addreſs would have gone ſo far as he found it did.

Col. *Norton* ſtated his doubts of the friendly or advantageous operations of the treaty in caſe of a war.

Mr *Wilberforce*, after replying to ſome things which had fallen from Mr Wyndham, conſidered the ſilence of the gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe, when the meaſure was occaſionally mentioned, as an argument that they had not thought it quite ſo bad as it now was.

Mr *Young* denied that the capital of this country would operate ſo much againſt us, by being expended on the French trade, as it would bring in 500,000 l. annually to the country.

Mr *Scott* argued ably for the treaty.

Sir *James Erſkine* anſwered; and then the members paired off.

Mr *Fox* ſtated the nature of the queſtion, and the reaſons for his negativing the addreſs.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* explained in what ſenſe the preſent vote ought to be underſtood. It certainly meant that gentlemen were ſatisfied with the treaty, but it did not preclude their deliberating on particular points of it. He praiſed the eloquence of Mr Grey and Mr Burke in ſtrong language, and urged the argument of the latter, that our manufacturers would be gainers by the treaty in the firſt inſtance.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr *Sheridan* was ſo much aſtoniſhed with the new doctrine of the Houſe, binding itſelf to the meaſure by this vote, that he moved an adjournment.

Mr *Pitt* did not ſee the neceſſity of crowding the Journals of the Houſe with truiſms.

Mr Fox, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Dempſter, and Mr Scott were ſeveral times up.

A diviſion then took place on the adjournment; when the numbers were,

Ayes	116
Noes	236

The previous queſtion was then put and negatived. The main queſtion followed, which was carried, and a Committee appointed to draw up the addreſs.

Adjourned at half paſt two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *Feb.* 22.

READ a third time and paſſed, the Lottery bill; Dedal's naturalization bill; the marine mutiny bill; and the New South Wales judicature bill.

Referred the conſideration of Mr Decamp's private eſtate bill to two judges. Adjourned.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Feb.* 23.

Conſtantinople, Jan. 9. The Sublime Porte has appointed Numen Bey their Envoy Extraordinary to his Catholic Majeſty, and that Miniſter will ſoon ſet out for Spain.

Abdi-Bey, formerly Kiahia-Bey, is dead of the plague, with 40 people of his houſhold.

Rome, Jan. 24. Cardinal Caſali died on the 14th, aged 71 years; this makes the ſixth vacant cap, beſides nine kept in *petto* for a long time.

Dantzick, Jan. 22. We have accounts from Warſaw, that the King is preparing to ſet out to meet the Empreſs of Ruſſia at Kiow; ſeveral Magnates of Poland are alſo going to do homage to Catherine the Great at that place, which will render the Court of the Empreſs very brilliant at Kiow, particularly if the Emperor ſhould alſo come to that town. The preparations making there, and the quantity of proviſions collected, are immenſe, and the coſt very great, as many of them are brought a great way.

Warſaw, Jan. 24. The 5th of March is the day fixed for his Majeſty to go to Kiow, where he is to have an interview with his Imperial Majeſty. A magnificent carriage has been built on this occaſion, which is valued at 10,000 rixdollars.

Peterſburgh, Jan. 24. The Treaty of Commerce between our Court and that of Naples was ſigned the morning before the departure of her Imperial Majeſty, and was ſent next day to the Neapolitan Court by M. le Duc de Serra Capriola, miniſter to the Sicilian Court.

Berlin, Jan. 25. The King having written to the Duke of Brunſwick to come to Berlin as ſoon as poſſible, the public are very curious to know the motive of this ſudden invitation. Many of our politicians imagine it may be relative to the affairs of Holland, and ſome go ſo far as to think the Duke will be ſent to the Stadtholder to try what his influence, as a relation and a man of great abilities, can do towards ſettling the differences between the Prince of Orange and the States of Holland.

Vienna, Feb. 7. Louis Weiſſmann, noble of Weiſſenſtein, Knight of the Holy Roman Empire, General-feld-watchmeiſter of cavalry, and Preſident of the Hoſpital for Invalids, died here the 30th of laſt month, aged 67 years. This brave officer, the ſole author of his fortune, highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the laſt war with the Turks, when he ſerved in the capacity of a private ſoldier. He paſſed the ſeveral military gradations till he obtained the rank of General, and concluded a glorious career, after 52 years ſervice, under the flag of the Auguſt Houſe of Auſtria.

Hague, Feb. 18. Matters of the higheſt importance came under the diſcuſſion of the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, when they aſſembled laſt Thurſday. The city of Haarlem there propoſed, that the garriſon of the Hague ſhould be augmented, and put upon the footing uſual in times of peace. The Deputies of Haarlem repreſented the body of light troops under the Rhinegrave of Salm as the moſt proper to keep the garriſon in the Hague, that corps being in the particular ſervice of, and receiving pay from the States of Holland. Seven cities immediately acceded to the propoſition of Haarlem. The Equeſtrian Order, and the other cities, took the propoſition *ad referendum*; but ſeveral of the members of the States declare, that if the ſaid propoſition had been rejected, they would not have again aſſiſted in the Aſſembly of the States. It is imagined now, that every effort is exerting for renewing thoſe ancient ſeditions, which have proved ſo fatal to national liberty, that the States will, in the courſe of this week, reſolve to call the corps of Salm to form a part of the garriſon of the Hague. All the cities of the province are preparing to demand, by the means of memorials, that the propoſition of Haarlem touching the repreſentation of the people may paſs into a reſolution.

Amſterdam, Feb. 19. The requiſition preſented laſt week to the Burgomaſters and Councillors forming the municipal council of this city, for the ſupport of the council of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, in favour of the propoſition of Haarlem, was received in the moſt favourable manner that could be hoped for or expected.

Utrecht, Feb. 19. The laſt letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that the fortreſſes which the Grand Signior had ordered to be conſtructed by European Engineers on the banks of the Black Sea are entirely completed, and are conſidered as impregnable. In theſe fortreſſes furnaces are built for making bullets red-hot.

LONDON,——*Feb.* 23.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Lords, Lord Viſcount Stormont aroſe, and ſaid that he ſhould trouble their Lordſhips with a motion, the evident tendency of which was to place, in a ſtriking point of view, the importance of the trade to Portugal, more particularly as it affected the woollen manufactory of this kingdom. His Lordſhip did expect that his Majeſty's Miniſters would have rendered ſuch a motion unneceſſary; but that not being the caſe, he moved, "That the proper officer do lay before this Houſe an account of all the woollens exported from Great Britain to Portugal during the year 1785; together with the aggregate amount of all the woollens exported from Great Britain to all the world during the ſame year."

This motion being taken down by the Clerk, was read by the Lord Chancellor, and carried without oppoſition.

The biſhop of Landaff's ſpeech, on the motion of Lord Stormont, concerning the Scots Peerage, has been imputed to the worthy prelate's diſappointment in promotion.—A more ridiculous as well as malignant inſinuation could not have been penned. The biſhop's ſpeech was the language of common ſenſe; and as to promotion, he has a better foundation for hope than that of being a partizan, the eſteem of his Sovereign, and of the public at large.

The Houſe of Commons did not ſit yeſterday.

We are informed, that a meſſage from the Houſe of Commons will be ſent by Mr Grenville, this day, to the Houſe of Lords, to deſire a conference with that Houſe, reſpecting the addreſs to his Majeſty upon the commercial treaty, for the purpoſe of obtaining the concurrence of the Houſe of Lords on the ſaid addreſs.

The buſineſs of the Houſe of Commons this day is the Committee of Ways and Means, and the farther proſecution of the charges againſt Mr Haſtings by Mr Pelham.

Mr Pitt declares his opinion, that the conſolidation of duties, and the reſolutions on the Commercial Treaty, ought to be included in one bill, as they are relative to each other, and in a conſiderable degree immediately connected. The Houſe, at large, however, are to determine this point.

Sir Elijah Impey is in this country on leave.—He is a Judge in India, the ſalary of which place is 8000 l. per annum. It was given to him by Mr Haſtings, while in Bengal; and at that time occaſioned much animadverſion.

The meaſures purſued by Sir Elijah Impey, in an ex-judicial capacity, are the principal charges againſt him.

Previous to an impeachment, his Majeſty muſt be addreſſed, to remove him from the high ſtation he holds at preſent.

Mr Burke on Wedneſday, in the debate on the motion for an addreſs, put our Britiſh capital in competition with the capital of France, and ſhewed, in the cleareſt and moſt undeniable point of view, that the capital of France was pitiful to a degree of inſignificance and contempt, compared to that of Great Britain, and that it could not ſtand againſt it for a moment. He admitted that our manufactures were as ſuperior to the manufactures of France, as our capital was ſuperior to the capital of France; and in point of ingenuity, induſtry, and ſkill, our manufactures were, he ſaid, out of all compariſon ſuperior; from both theſe compariſons he drew an argument, that by the commercial treaty we riſqued much, and could but gain little. We let France into a participation of our capital, and took a beggar out of the ſtreets, and made him a partner in an opulent banking-houſe.

Mr *Grey*, in his maiden ſpeech of Wedneſday, impreſſed his hearers with the higheſt ideas of his abilities. His ſpeech was elegant and argumentative, and delivered with an eaſy gracefulneſs not often attained by the beſt public ſpeakers. His voice is full and melodious, and its modulations varied in the happieſt manner.

The following is a COPY of the FRENCH MINISTER'S LETTER, Monſ. CALONNE, to Mr JEFFERSON, the American Ambaſſador at Paris, as read by Mr GREY, on Wedneſday, in the Houſe of Commons.

After the introduction, the Miniſter proceeds thus:——

"That in addition to the favours already granted to our commerce, in the eſtabliſhment of free ports, and in the admiſſion of tobacco, agreeable to Mr Morris's contract, his Majeſty conſents to aboliſh the duty of fabrication with reſpect to the whale-oil and ſpermaceti, directly imported from the United States, in French or American bottoms, ſo that this oil and ſpermaceti ſhall not pay, during ten years, any other duty but ſeven livres, ten ſols, and the augmentation of ten ſols per livre, which laſt duty is to ceaſe in 1790; to ſuppreſs all duties on pot and pearl-aſhes, beaver-ſkins, hair, and raw-leather, if imported from the United States, in French or American veſſels; to aboliſh all duties upon maſts, yards, knees for ſhip-building, red cedar, green oak, and timber of all kinds, imported as above; to exempt from all duties the purchaſe of ſhips built in the United States; to aboliſh the duties formerly laid upon all ſhrubs, trees, and ſeeds imported into France, in French or American veſſels, from the United States. That the King having been informed that the ſtate of Virginia had ordered the arms for her militia to be made in France, his Majeſty has declared, that the prohibitions which hitherto have prevented the exportation of arms and gunpowder, as well as the duties laid upon theſe articles when exported by permiſſion, ſhall be aboliſhed; and that whenever the United States ſhall think it expedient to export from France arms, guns, and gunpowder, they ſhall find no impediment in the law of the country, provided theſe articles be exported in French or American veſſels. A very ſmall duty is only to be paid, in order to facilitate the calculation of exports. That his Majeſty has received, with the ſame favour, the application made to the Committee for the ſuppreſſion of the heavy duties actually paid upon books and papers of all kinds; and that the King aboliſhes all theſe duties when the above articles ſhall be exported to the United States in French or American veſſels. In the P. S. Mr de Calonne ſays, "Your nation, Sir, will probably receive, with pleaſure, the information of the facilities granted to the exportation of the wines of Bourdeaux, Guyenne, and Touraine, and the ſuppreſſion of the duties granted by different Arrets of Council, of which the Marquis de la Fayette will give you notice. CALONNE."

Tueſday laſt the original of the Treaty lately ſigned with France was depoſited in the Record Office in the Tower.

So acceptable to the Court of Verſailles is the late Treaty of Commerce, concluded on the 11th ult. with the Czarina, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has ordered gold boxes, with his portrait, ſet round with diamonds, to be preſented to the four Ruſſian Plenipos, who ſigned the ſaid Treaty with the Comte de Segur the French Ambaſſador. Each of theſe

boxes is to contain bills on the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, to the value of 120,000 livres, about 5000 l.

Monſieur Montmorin, who is now the French Miniſter, is about forty, and as to his abilities he is highly ſpoken of. He was immediately recommended to his preſent ſituation by Monſieur de Vergennes, in whoſe politics and views he has been intimate for ſome years paſt. Of courſe, the Commercial Treaty will go on as before, on the part of the French. At the time the Comte de Guines came over as Ambaſſador to this country, M. Montmorin was then talked of for that embaſſy. Perſonally he is a great favourite with the preſent King, and well ſpoken of by the French Court.

Don Antonio Perez, the Spaniſh Miniſter, whilſt a refugee at Paris, ſaid, that France laboured under three great wants; *Conſeyo, Pelago, Roma*, that is, a fixed ſyſtem of politics, a reſpectable marine, and a philoſophy ſuperior to the prejudices of religion. If Perez had lived to theſe times, he perhaps would not have found ſuch fault with their politics, their navy, or their philoſophy.

An ingenious writer once ſaid of France—"Placed in the centre of Europe, with, on one ſide, the Atlantic Ocean, and a length of ſea-coaſt commodious for Flanders, Spain, Germany, &c. on the other the Mediterranean oppoſite to the coaſt of Barbary, with Spain on her right, and Italy on her left; What a glorious ſituation is that of France, if ſhe knew how to profit by it, or if England would permit it!" How far ſhe now underſtands her natural advantages, and how far England permits her to avail herſelf of them, time, and the effects of the Commercial Treaty will aſcertain.

The French Ambaſſador has lately had ſeveral conferences with the Vizir, and other great officers of the Ottoman Porte, and has made ſeveral magnificent preſents, not to thoſe miniſters alone, but the Grand Signior himſelf, which have been accepted, and the Ambaſſador appears to be in high eſtimation. The object of his negociation is known to be an extenſion of the French commerce through different parts of the Turkiſh empire, particularly in the iſlands of the Archipelago, for which purpoſe a firman has been already obtained, and manufacturers have arrived from France for the eſtabliſhment of various articles of trade, particularly ſilk works and an iron foundery (wherein they purpoſe to caſt heavy cannon) and many other articles much wanted by the Turks.

The reform Mr Pitt is to attempt in the Cuſtoms, meets the moſt unanimous concurrence of the merchants. The intricacy of the preſent plan, if a plan it can be called, is the cauſe not only of confuſion but of inequality, and of courſe injuſtice.

The objects of this reform are the *diſpatch of buſineſs* on the quays, a *check* to official *impoſitions*, and encouraging the *increaſe* of *capitals*. Of courſe, in the beſt manner improving domeſtic induſtry, and our foreign trade.

It is ſaid to be the intention of Government to give a competent encouragement for the extenſion of the growth of flax in this kingdom, and Parliamentary bounties will be appropriated for that purpoſe.

Yeſterday a grand dinner was given by the Prince of Wales at Carleton-Houſe to ſeveral of the Nobility.

Wedneſday the Directors of the Eaſt India Company filled up the vacancies in the Madras government, occaſioned by their late diſmiſſion of Mr Daniel from the ſervice, and removal of Mr Davidſon from his ſituation; by appointing Henry Holland, Eſq; ſecond, and Robert Maunſell, Eſq; fourth of Council at Fort St George.

Mr Holland was choſen Governor of Fort St George previous to Sir Archibald Campbell's appointment; but declined proceeding, on account of his then ill ſtate of health.

Mr Maunſell is now at Madras, and report ſpeaks highly of his ability and integrity.

The Madras Council therefore now conſiſts of Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B. Governor and Commander in Chief; Henry Holland, James Henry Caſamajor, and Robert Maunſell, Eſqrs.

Tueſday, a meeting of the Weſt India merchants was held in the city, to take into conſideration that part of the Commercial Treaty relating to the reduction of the duties on brandies, and the conſequent promiſe of the miniſter to reduce the duties on rum. No gentlemen were allowed to take part in the debate, or to vote, but thoſe who were actually merchants, or owners of plantations in the Weſt Indies. Sir Thomas Dundas, Mr Macnamara, and others, delivered their ſentiments on a propoſition for petitioning Parliament. A reduction of 3 d. was offered; but it was moved to petition that the duty on rum ſhould be reduced 5 d. Upon the motion being put, it was carried againſt the meaſure of petitioning by a majority of one, 24 to 23.

Yeſterday the Recorder made his report to his Majeſty of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, when Sophia Pringle, John Fatt, John Marſhall, John Ball, Benjamin Naſh, Charles Franklin, Richard Notely, Robert Richardſon, and Luke Hurſt, were ordered for execution on Thurſday next.

Yeſterday the ſeſſions began at the Old Bailey, when one priſoner was capitally convicted, viz. William Clay, a boy about 13 years of age, for privately ſtealing in the ſhop of Walter Davis nine ſilk handkerchiefs; four were convicted of felonies.

On Saturday laſt was tried before Mr Juſtice Buller, at Weſtminſter Hall, a cauſe of conſiderable conſequence to the public in general. The action was brought by a baker againſt a Middleſex Juſtice, for illegally iſſuing a warrant of diſtreſs, by virtue of which the ſum of 5l. was levied upon the plaintiff's goods, under pretence of his having ſold bread ſhort of weight. It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff had been ſummoned by the defendant to appear before him as a magiſtrate, upon the information of three common informers, for expoſing to ſale certain twopenny and threepenny loaves, alledged to be under the legal aſſize. The principal grounds upon which the plaintiff reſted and eſtabliſhed his [illegible] were, that the defendant had exerciſed an [illegible] jurisdiction; that there was no aſſize for threepenny loaves, and that the defendant's mode of proceeding to the conviction of the plaintiff was repugnant to the directions of the act of parliament. It was alſo proved, by the cleareſt teſtimony, that the twopenny loaves had been picked after they were ſold by the plaintiff, for the ſole purpoſe of obtaining a conviction. Mr Erſkine, in behalf of the plaintiff, gave full ſcope to the comprehenſive powers of his talents as a pleader, exhibiting in the ſtrongeſt light, that the iniquity of Trading Juſtices could only be equalled by their ignorance and incapacity, and called upon the Court, in the moſt animating effuſions of eloquence, to protect the ſubject againſt the depredations daily committed under the aſſumed ſolemnities of juſtice. The jury gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for 20l. damages.

A letter from the Hague, of the 14th inſtant, hath the following article:

"A plot hath providentially been diſcovered, which, if carried into effect, would have revived the ſcandalous ſcene of the 6th of September 1785. The repreſentative counſellors of the States of Holland have held a meeting extraordinary, at the concluſion of which the *Dreſſart*, accompanied by the town ſerjeant, apprehended and carried to the priſon of the court of juſtice one Hadick, artificial fireworker, who ſtands charged with having ſold at a reduced price, to ſeveral of the Stadtholderian populace, a great number of cartridges loaded with balls. Two more have alſo been confined, and a fourth has made his eſcape. Thoſe wretches were thus providing themſelves with *proper* materials to celebrate, *in a manner ſuitable to their deſperate cauſe*, the approaching feſtival of the Stadtholder's birth, which falls on the 8th of March."

The Conſtant Friends, Capt. Sewell, is arrived at Dover from Antwerp; the Captain reports, that the day before he ſailed, a French veſſel put in there very leaky, and about five hours afterwards a Scotch veſſel came into harbour; the Captain of the latter charged the French Captain with having plundered his ſhip of divers goods; the French ſhip being examined, the goods were found, on which the Captain and crew were confined, and diſpatches ſent to Vienna for the Emperor's inſtructions how to proceed in the affair.

The ſmuggling trade is, we hear, carried to a much greater height about Robin Hood's Bay, Scarbrough, Bridlington, and other places on the Yorkſhire coaſt, than ever was known; but this is not ſurpriſing, when it is conſidered that there are few if any revenue officers to oppoſe them. A gentleman from that neighbourhood ſays, that it is actually believed that no leſs than 50,000 gallons of brandy and geneva have been ſmuggled upon that coaſt within ſix months paſt! This is a loſs to the revenue of between 20 and 30,000 l. beſides an immenſe ſum of our coin carried out of the kingdom.

The quarantine upon all ſhips and veſſels coming from or through the Mediterranean, ſo far as reſpects ſhips and veſſels coming directly from any of the ports of the kingdom of Spain, within the Mediterranean, or from the Iſland of Minorca, laden with the products of Spain only; and ſuch ſhips and veſſels as may arrive from the town or port of Gibraltar, is taken off by order of the Privy Council, on certain conditions.

The following melancholy event happened about eleven o'clock, Sunday ſe'ennight, in Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide: Mr Owen, one of the Serjeants at Mace to the Sheriffs of London, and who keeps a lock-up houſe oppoſite the Compter, on Thurſday laſt arreſted a gentleman for 200 l. and upwards, took him to his own houſe, and having obſerved ſome marks of inſanity about him, Mr Owen had deſired one of the keepers of the Compter's ſervants to ſit up with him; but before the hour of ten at night, Mr Owen being out, the Gentleman took the advantage, knocked down Mrs Owen, ſeized the key, and made his eſcape, but not ſo ſoon but Mrs Owen ſeized him by the coat flap, which gave way and was left in her hand, when ſhe purſued him, calling "ſtop thief," but he got clear off. Mr Owen having intelligence where he was that morning (Sunday) went with ſome aſſiſtants and took him, and brought him home into Wood-ſtreet, where he had not been five minutes before he took the opportunity, whilſt Mr Owen and his aſſiſtants were in an adjoining room, to cut his throat, and in ſuch a manner, that he nearly ſevered the head from the body. A ſurgeon was immediately ſent for, but nothing could ſave him, as he died in an inſtant.

The perſon's name was David Clark, well known by the gentlemen of the turf, and his reſidence was at Newmarket, where he had an eſtate of near 200 l. a-year.

Extract of a letter from Venice, Jan. 18.

"This State has come to a reſolution of carrying on an offenſive war, not only againſt the Bey of Tunis, but others of the petty ſtates of Barbary, who have committed depredations on the veſſels of this republic; and, in conſequence of this determination, which has been unanimouſly agreed to by the Senate, the moſt vigorous exertions are now putting in execution, and two ſtrong armaments belonging to the Venetians only will be at ſea in a very ſhort time, furniſhed with every neceſſary to carry on a bombardment by ſea with the utmoſt force. Such ſteps are conſidered as abſolutely neceſſary to prevent the ruin of ſeveral valuable branches of commerce, as the Barbary States appear to be united, in a general aim, for the total extinction of the Venetian trade in the Mediterranean. The captures they have already made amount to a very large ſum."

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Jan. 25.

"The Sound begins to diſcover ſigns of becoming ſhortly open; the ice ſeparates, and the weather being warmer, gives hopes of a ſhort winter. The report is revived that the Prince Royal makes a grand tour next ſummer. His firſt viſit is to Berlin, then France, afterwards England, and laſtly Holland, Flanders, &c. The King and Court remain here in perfect health."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, Feb. 10.

"The retailers of ſome ſeditious papers, tending to inflame the people againſt the Magiſtracy, have been taken into cuſtody, and put in the common priſon, where they will be dealt with according to law, the Council having reſolved to diſcountenance all ſuch proceedings, as tending further to open new commotions. Things here are otherwiſe at a ſtand, as nothing can be done, till the buſineſs of the province is determined in the Aſſembly of the States General."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 12.

"If report may be credited, on the day previous to the opening of the *Aſſemblée des Notables*, a publication will be iſſued from the Royal Printing-houſe, containing the particular objects to be diſcuſſed in that aſſembly, and every body will be at liberty to print and publiſh their ideas and obſervations upon them, provided they keep within the bounds of good ſenſe and moderation, and avoid perſonality. The ſame permiſſion was granted in 1626, and ſome very ſenſible obſervations appeared, of which, however, Richlieu made no uſe, becauſe he aimed only at his own aggrandizement, and not the relief of the people; and Louis XIII. left it entirely to him to direct the opinions, and dictate the deciſion of the aſſembly. But it is very different now. Our preſent monarch has nothing but the good of his people at heart; and no doubt but the wiſeſt means will be adopted for the eſtabliſhment of ſuch reforms as may fully anſwer the great end intended."

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 38,050 drawn a blank; but, as firſt drawn, entitled to 1000 l.

No. 184, 21,966, 23,489, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 2967, 9243, 12,386, 27,041, 33,271, 34,558, 35,778.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 20,082, 29,822, 38,581, 43,291, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 11,881, 19,538, 29,656, 42,455.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 23.

"We have a moſt wonderful young ſpeaker in the Houſe of Commons, Mr Grey, member for Northumberland. His firſt appearance was greatly better than Mr Pitt's. His ſpeech on the treaty was reckoned the ableſt on either ſide of the Houſe. He diſapproved of the treaty on ſtrong grounds, and demonſtrated how hurtful it would prove to the commercial as well as the political intereſts of this country. In the courſe of his ſpeech, too, he took occaſion to mention, upon unqueſtionable authority, ſome *late* inſtances of the *ſincerity* of our great and good friends, with reſpect to certain articles of the tariff, to ſhow how much reliance we ought to have upon it in other articles of the treaty."

Saturday morning, Lady Erſkine of Torry was ſafely delivered of a daughter.

Mrs Chriſtie of Durie was ſafely delivered of a ſon on the 21ſt inſtant, at Durie.

The Betſy, Lamb, from Leith, arrived at London the 21ſt current.

A moſt extraordinary affray took place, yeſterday evening, in Niddry's Wynd, amongſt a ſet of journeymen tailors, by which the whole of that neighbourhood were much alarmed. The riot could not be quelled without the aſſiſtance of the City Guard, who carried off two of the culprits priſoners. It would be but good policy and decent for theſe gentlemen, while they are laying the citizens under contribution for an increaſe of their wages, to behave orderly, eſpecially during the Sabbath day, and while their cauſe, as was lately ſtated, is *ſub judice* before the Magiſtrates. From the appearance they exhibited yeſterday, the Public will be apt to believe, that a deduction from the wages already allowed will be neceſſary to reſtrain them within the bounds of good order, and make them ſober citizens.

The liſt of the *eleventh* day's drawing of the lottery arrived here this morning. A few remaining ſhares may ſtill be had, *warranted undrawn*, at the office of JAMES THOMSON AND SON, being the only licenſed dealers in Scotland on their own account.

Extract of a letter from Meſſ. Wood and Howden, dated Elſineur, Feb. 13 1787.

"Since the breaking up of the firſt froſt, our winter has been very moderate, inſomuch that the navigation has never been interrupted by ice. The weather at preſent is very mild; but we dare not flatter ourſelves with its continuing, as the hardeſt froſt we had laſt year ſet in about the beginning of March, and continued till about the beginning of April."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 22.

"The Houſe of Commons laſt night reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the riot-bill. It was thought rather oppreſſive on the body of people called Quakers, to oblige them on all occaſions to aſſiſt the civil magiſtrates, as it was directly againſt the principles of their religion. The law of the land hath already made a conceſſion, in a caſe of this nature, by diſpenſation with oaths on their giving evidence. It was thought unjuſt too, that they ſhould be ſubject to damages in common, committed on religious houſes. It was admitted that they were a peaceable, uſeful, and induſtrious body of people, worthy of every indulgence; but as the clauſe which reſpected the latter part of this objection would be expunged, it would in a great meaſure be done away. If the tendering of unlawful oaths was puniſhed with felony and death, it was feared the law would never be executed; the prevention of this practice was the moſt deſirable object of the bill, as it had been a great cauſe of the extent and ſpreading of diſturbances; the clauſe therefore was altered, and the puniſhment to be inflicted is tranſportation for life. But the prevention of unlawful oaths only, it was argued, would not apply a radical cure to the evil; the people were as ready to take, as the inſurgents were to adminiſter ſuch oaths; ingenuity would eaſily furniſh evaſion; a promiſe would be conſidered as binding as an oath, and an amendment therefore was made, and the clauſe runs thus—*any perſon who ſhall adminiſter or voluntarily make any unlawful oath, or ſolemn engagement, on book or otherwiſe.*—All the clauſes which reſpected the demolition of Roman Catholic chapels, were expunged. It was declared, that an amendment of the act would be applied for next ſeſſion, to re-inſert theſe clauſes, if the Roman Catholics poſtponed their houſes of worſhip in the courſe of the ſummer, by reſorting to them, in order to take unlawful oaths, as they had done. This, however, was conſidered as nothing more than holding the puniſhment *in terrorem*, over the heads of the lower order. It was aſked, if people who tendered oaths as referees, (a thing very common in the country, when people, to avoid lawſuits, ſubmitted their diſputes to the arbitration of their neighbours) would come under the penalty of the clauſe? It was univerſally agreed, that referees in caſes of this nature would not incur the penalty of the act. The clauſe reſpecting the writing or poſting up of notices, underwent an alteration, by expunging the words "tending to excite"—and the clauſe runs, "any perſon printing, or writing, or poſting up notices, &c. or cauſing them to be done, for the purpoſe of exciting diſturbances," &c. And the puniſhment is leſſened from felony; as the clauſe ſays, the offender may be tranſported for ſeven years. It was admitted on all ſides, that the bill would by no means affect perſons aſſembled peaceably to debate on their conſtitutional rights.

"As an addition to the terror, though not to the ſeverity of the penalty, on digging graves, &c. the bodies of the perſons convicted, are to be given for diſſection.

"The clauſe that cauſed moſt debate, was that which makes it a miſdemeanour to obſtruct or impede a clergyman in the collection or valuing his tythes. It was argued on the one ſide, that this clauſe was arming the clergy with a double power for the ſecurity of their property, redreſs by civil, and redreſs by criminal proſecution. That this clauſe would be an invitation to the clergy to inſiſt upon the full tenth of the crops, and of courſe give riſe to the very ſpecies of diſturbance it was propoſed to remedy; for the one tenth was as legal as the one fifth. That the laws at preſent in force, were fully ſufficient for the protection of clerical property. On the contrary ſide, it was argued, to prevent combination againſt tythes was one of the objects of the bill. This clauſe went to effect it; that it would give the clergy no new power; that the *modus* would ſtand in ſuch counties as there was a *modus*; that it kept clear of the queſtion of tythes, which both ſides of the Houſe declared themſelves not diſpoſed to enter into at preſent. That the clauſe warranted no exceeding from the uſual rates, but the clergy were a defenceleſs body of men, and this was neceſſary for their protection. It was admitted alſo on all ſides, that if this bill was to give the clergy a power to inſiſt upon the utmoſt of their rights, it ſhould be rejected; but it did not by any means. A Right Hon. Gentleman, high in office, (Mr Orde) concluded, by ſaying, "God forbid I ſhould ſee the clergy in the poſſeſſion of the full value of their tithes, and unſhackled in the collection of them." After theſe explanations, the clauſe paſſed without a diviſion, and ſo the whole bill was gone through. This riot-act is to be in force for three years, or until the end of Parliament; and no penalty can be incurred under it, unleſs the proſecution is commenced in one year after the commiſſion of the offence.

"The ſpeakers on this occaſion, were Mr Grattan, Mr Kearney, Mr Wolfe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Wolfe, (Kildare,) the Attorney General, Mr G. Ponſonby, Solicitor General, Mr Hewitt, Mr Buſhe, Mr Hayes, Sir H. Cavendiſh, Mr Dunn, Mr Hayes (Wicklow), Mr Griffith, Mr Orde, Mr Montgomery, Mr Burgh (Oldtown), the Secretary of State, Mr Ponſonby, and General Cunningham.

"In the courſe of the debate, Mr Montgomery, of Donegall, delivered ſome ſevere ſtrictures on Mr O—, and the Bench of Biſhops. Even the name of the former, he obſerved, was unknown in this country before he came over as Secretary, and yet gentlemen could degrade themſelves by cringing to him on all occaſions. He inſiſted, that the hierarchy of this country was compoſed of ſtrangers and foreigners, who moſtly reſide abroad; and he could not ſee any good they did the country, unleſs leaving after them a mungrel breed of half-eccleſiaſtics and half-laymen.

Extract of a letter from the Iſle of Mull, Feb. 21.

"The Union, Captain Semple, a large brig, from Boſton in America for Dublin, is wrecked at the entrance of Lochſpealve."

State of the Thermometer ſince our laſt:

Saturday, Feb. 24.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	47
Sunday, — 25.	8 ——	A. M.	46
	8 ——	P. M.	43
Monday, — 26.	8 ——	A. M.	37

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Feb. 26. Mary and Ann, Wilſon, from Coalcheſter, grain.
Brothers, Ker, from Grangemouth, with deals.
Fidelity, Bowllie, from Lynn, with grain.
Chriſtian, Begg, from Hull, with goods.
Katty, Somerville, from Newcaſtle, with ditto.

WANTED TO BORROW,

FROM FIVE to SIX HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, on Heritable Security.

Apply to Æneas Morriſon writer, Charles-ſtreet.

RIGA LINTSEED.

TO be SOLD, a Parcel of exceeding fine RIGA LINTSEED for ſowing, (in ſheeted barrels), lately arrived at Leith.

Apply to Alexander Moubray merchant in Edinburgh.

LINTSEED.

Truſtees Office, Edinburgh, Feb. 26 1787.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, think it proper to give this public notice to the Importers of, or Dealers in Lintſeed, that unleſs the ſeed be in a wholeſome ſtate, properly cleaned, without mixture, and free of every noxious weed, before being expoſed to ſale for ſowing, or if it be offered to ſale under a wrong denomination, either as to its age, or the country where it grew, all ſuch ſeed is liable by the law to ſeizure, and that the officers employed by the Truſtees have particular orders to look after the ſame.

The Truſtees having learned, that a conſiderable quantity of *Memel* Lintſeed has been imported this ſeaſon, and that it is meant to be ſold for ſowing, they conſider it to be their duty to acquaint the public, that they have undoubted information, that the foreſaid ſpecies of ſeed, though repeatedly tried, has generally failed to produce even a tolerable crop in this country; that it grows ſhorter, and more unequally than any other Lintſeed; and that it is deemed to be the ſame which in the act of Parliament is called Short Seed.

By order of the Truſtees,

ROBT. ARBUTHNOT Sec.

Sale of an Organ, and Harpſichord,

To be SOLD at Touch, near Stirling,

A Fine toned CHAMBER ORGAN, in an elegant mahogany caſe, conſiſting of a ſtopped diapaſon, an open diapaſon, a principal, a twelfth, a fifteenth, a dulciana, a ſix qualter, and cornet.—Alſo, A fine toned DOUBLE HARPSICHORD by *Kirkman*.

Intending purchaſers may apply to Mr Gray at Touch, who will ſhow the Organ, &c. and diſpoſe of the ſame at the prices put thereon; and James Bremner, writer in Edinburgh, can inform of the prices.

GRASS INCLOSURES TO LET

FOR PASTURE THIS SEASON.

TO be LET by public roup at Gogar, in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, upon Saturday the 3d March next, at twelve o'clock noon,

Theſe three INCLOSURES of the Old Parks of GOGAR, called MEADOWFIELD, CARLOIN, and WESTER PARKS, amounting to about 60 acres.

The incloſures are fenceible and well watered, and will be ſhown by Francis Sclate, tenant in Meadowfield.

Houſe, Garden, & Offices at Laurieſton,

TO SELL OR LET.

TO be SOLD or LET, for one or more years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

The HOUSE, Garden, and Offices at Laurieſton, which belonged to and were poſſeſſed by the late Rev. Mr Brown, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Beaumont.

The firſt floor thereof conſiſts of a parlour, ſmall room, pantry, kitchen, ſervant's room, and ſcullery, with cellar fitted up with catacombs. The ſecond ſtorey conſiſts of a handſome drawing-room, and bed-room, with a ſmall bed-room, and large cloſet off the drawing-room. The third ſtorey conſiſts of three bed-rooms, two of which are large, and have each of them a light cloſet. There is alſo two excellent Garrets with fire places. The Garden is neatly laid out, and ſtocked with remarkable fine wall trees. The cellars and out-houſes are very commodious, and ſome of them might be converted at a trifling expence into a coach-houſe and ſtable. The ſituation of the premiſſes is warm and pleaſant, and will be much improved by the new communications and opening from the city to the ſuburbs on the ſouth thereof.

The houſe to be ſeen Tueſdays and Fridays from eleven to one o'clock. For further particulars, enquire at Robert Brown writer to the ſignet.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 14th Feb. 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commiſſioners of Exciſe,

ON FRIDAY the 2d of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to ſale by public auction, at the Exciſe Warehouſe, Leith, the following quantities of TEA, ſeized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

37 Boxes, containing 3068 libs. FINE BLACK TEA.
2 Bags, containing 151 libs. ditto.

Together with any other packages, that ſhall have arrived before the day of ſale.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of ſale, to be ſeen at the above-mentioned warehouſe, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of ſale.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale at the Cuſtomhouſes of the ports, upon the reſpective days after mentioned, at 12 o'clock noon each day,

Sundry Parcels of TEA, WINE, BRANDY, GENEVA, RUM, and others, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

LEITH, Tueſday, February 27. 1787.—242 gallons Geneva.

PORT-GLASGOW, Thurſday, March 1.—7483 pounds Tea, 40 cwts. 2 quarters pig Iron; the ſhip Brilliant, and the ſhip Hamburgh, to be broken up.

IRVINE, Friday 2.—1 ton 3 cwts. and 14 pounds Ruſſia Iron.

AYR, Saturday 3.—3131 pounds Tea, 381 gallons Brandy, 9 gallons Rum, 100 pieces Nankeen cloth, and an open Boat, to be broken up.

STRANRAER, Monday 5.—6350 pounds Tea, and two Boats, to be broken up.

WIGTON, Tueſday 6.—474 pounds Tea.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Wedneſday 7.—408 gallons Geneva, 70 gallons Rum, 77½ gallons Brandy, three Boats, and the ſhip Lovely, to be broken up.

CAMPBLETON, Thurſday 8.—60 gallons Brandy, a parcel of Sope, and an open Boat to be broken up.

OBAN, Friday 9.—The ſmack Sally, and two Boats, to be broken up.

PRESTONPANS, Monday 12.—34 gallons Brandy, 8¼ gallons Geneva.

DUNBAR, Tueſday 13.—281¼ gallons Geneva, 45 1-half gallons Brandy.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, Wedneſday 14.—76 Oak Planks, 14 gallons Brandy, 15 gallons Geneva, 1 ton 2 cwt. and 12 lib. Iron.

ALLOA, Thurſday 15.—2 loads Oak Timber, 1-half ton flat bar Swediſh Iron.

KIRKCALDY, Friday 16.—2 1-half loads Fir Timber, 5 Oak Planks, 8 gallons Geneva.

ANSTRUTHER, Saturday 17.—95 gallons Geneva, 144 choppin bottles Red Portugal Wine, 9 gallons Brandy.

DUNDEE, Monday 19.—72 gallons Geneva, 5 1-half gallons Rum.

MONTROSE, Tueſday 20.—56 gallons Geneva, 50 1-half lib. Tea, 40 pieces Nankeen, an open Boat, to be broke up.

ABERDEEN, Wedneſday 21.—52 gallons Geneva.

INVERNESS, Thurſday 22.—40 gallons Geneva, 7 gallons Red French Wine, 3 cwt. of Swediſh Iron.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Mr JOHN WILSON, late in Townhead of Hardridge.

THE Truſtees nominated by the creditors have, in virtue of the truſt-deed executed by Mr Wilſon in their favours, converted the chief part of his eſtate ſituated in Scotland into money; and as it will require farther time to recover ſuch parts of his eſtate ſituated in England and India, they have reſolved to make an interim diviſion of the money recovered.

The creditors are therefore hereby required, betwixt and the 25th March next, to lodge their grounds and documents of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of William Howeſon, jun. writer in Edinburgh, or of Adam French merchant in Dougias the truſtees, in order that a ſcheme of diviſion may be made out; certifying ſuch creditors as fail to produce betwixt and that day, that they will be excluded from any ſhare in the firſt diviſion.

FOR GRENADA,

THE CARRIERE,

ROBERT STEEL Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock by the 15th of February, and clear to ſail the 25th March.

For freight or paſſage, apply to John Campbell ſenior, in Glaſgow, or the maſter at Greenock.

A good BLACKSMITH, uſed to horſe-ſhoeing and country work, a good HOUSE CARPENTER, and a good MASON, well recommended, and willing to engage to ſerve in Grenada for a term of years, will receive good encouragement from Mr Campbell.

A Furniſhed Country Houſe.

TO LET for one or more years, as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt, the Houſe, Offices, and Garden of Auchindinny, and what quantity of paſture, and graſs ground may be needed. Auchindinny is ſeven miles ſouth of Edinburgh, beautifully ſituated on the banks of the Eſk; the Peebles and Dumfries flies paſs it regularly. The ſervants at Auchindinny will ſhow it.—For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Redhall.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Heritable Debt to Sell,

And upſet price mentioned.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, (A. Ramſay's) Edinburgh, on Friday the 2d day of March 1787, between the hours of ſix and ſeven o'clock in the evening,

An HERITABLE BOND for the ſum of 2000 l. Sterling, over the Lands of MOLLANCE and others, belonging to William Copland of Collieſton, Eſq; lying in the pariſh of Croſsmichael, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, with the burden of the liferent of a lady about forty-ſix years of age.—The ſecurity is undoubted, and the titles complete.—To be expoſed at the ſum of 900 l. Sterling.

The grounds of debt and conditions of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of George Robinſon clerk to the ſignet, Queen's Street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to ſell by private bargain.

Sheep Farms, or Grazings, to Let.

TO LET on Leaſe, for any number of years that can be agreed upon, from Whitſunday next, Four excellent SHEEP FARMS or GRAZINGS, viz. The Lands of SWANSLETTER, RETLANDS, FERTICORY, and ALMY, lying in the country called Ariſaig, along the ſide of Lochmorar, near the ſea-coaſt, and county of Inverneſs.

Theſe Farms are remarkably well adapted for Sheep walks, and ſtore poſſeſſions of great extent, near the ſea ſide, having abundance of heath and graſs, and never ſubject to deep falls of ſnow, which ſeldom in that country remains for any time on the ground; and may be let together, or in ſeparate lots or farms, as offerers incline; though, as the lands lie in a ſtretch along the ſide of Lochmorar and contiguous, would anſwer beſt to be let in one lot.

Any perſons wiſhing for a leaſe of ſuch grazings, may apply to Hector Macdonald at Mr Macdonald's, writer to the ſignet, Prince's ſtreet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the rent and other particulars; and Donald Chiſholm in Ariſaig, will ſhow the farms.

Judicial Sale of Lands,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and ſhire of Wigton.

TO be expoſed to public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th March next, at five o'clock afternoon;

LOT I. The Lands of CAIROCH, CRAIGLOUR, and BLACKMARK, lying in the pariſh of Dalry, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The free proven rent whereof is L. 97:4:5 4-12ths. To be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 2333:6:8. The valued rent of theſe lands is L. 175 Scots.

LOT II. The Lands of FINGLAND, lying in the ſaid pariſh and ſhire, the free proven rent whereof is L. 70:4:5 4-12ths. To be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 1685:6:8. The valued rent of theſe lands is L. 225 Scots.

LOT III. The Lands of CORNHARROW and LITTLE CORLAE, with the ſuperiority of the third part of KNOCKSTING, lying in the ſaid pariſh and ſhire. The proven rent of the property lands is L. 43:2:10 8-12ths; and the whole to be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 1035. 9 s. 4 d. The valued rent of theſe lands is L. 203:6:8.

All the above lands are held blench of the Crown.

LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF WIGTON.

LOT IV. The Lands of CULMALZIE and KIRRYBRYNE, lying in the pariſh of Kirkinner, with the ſuperiority of the 40 ſhilling land of old extent of OCHELTREE, lying in the pariſh of Pennington. The free yearly rent of the property lands is proven to be L. 137:6:3 8-12ths; and the whole to be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 3295:11:4. The valued rent of theſe lands is L. 273. 18 s. 8 d. Scots.

LOT V. The Lands of AIRLIES, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Kirkinner, the free proven rent whereof is L. 33:14:1 4-12ths. To be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 808:18:8. The valued rent of this farm is L. 76:16:0 Scots.

LOT VI. The Lands of ALTICRY, lying in the pariſh of Mochrum, the free proven rent whereof is L. 43:2:11 10-12ths. To be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 1035. 11 s. 8 d. The valued rent of this farm is L. 95 Scots.

The above lands hold blench or feu of the Crown.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of ſeſſion.—For particulars, apply to Archibald Tod, writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale.

Sale of Lands in Dumfries-ſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 2d March 1786, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KIRKMICHAEL and GLENAE, lying within the pariſh of Kirkmichael; and the whole of theſe parts of the Lands of DALRUSCAN, and upon the Kirkmichael ſide of the water of Ae, lying within the pariſh of Tinwald, all in the ſheriffdom of Dumfries. The free rent of which amounts to about 865 l. Sterling; beſides which, the tenants of the greateſt part of the eſtate are bound to pay the land-tax, and other public burdens.

Theſe lands conſiſt of two thouſand three hundred and thirty-ſix Scots acre, or 2968 Engliſh acres, of which about 1146 acres are arable, and the remainder excellent paſture, greateſt part of which might be made arable alſo.—They lie within ſeven meaſured miles of Dumfries, the great road lately made from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Moffat runs through the heart of them.—They are very compact, in the midſt of a pleaſant country, well ſituated for lime, either from Dumfries, or from the limeworks at Cloſeburn.—The crops which they produce, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan, in the neighbourhood, are inexhauſtible markets for grain, both for home conſumption and exportation.

There is a good manſion-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of Ae, with excellent office-houſes of all kinds.—There is alſo a good garden, with a large orchard well ſtocked.—The policy and incloſures are extenſive and beautiful, and there is a great deal of wood both old and young upon the lands, which has been valued by perſons of ſkill, at above 9000 l. Sterling.

The lands of Kirkmichael and Glenae hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Dumfries.—Theſe parts of the lands which lie in the pariſh of Tinwald, which are of ſmall extent, and are thrown in with the other lands, in order to make the boundaries of the whole compact, are to be held of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a feu-duty of 1 l. Scots, doubled at the entry of heirs and ſingular ſucceſſors—The title-deeds are perfectly clear.—The whole teinds are valued.—The proprietor has right to the teinds of Kirkmichael, and the teinds of thoſe parts of the lands that lie in the pariſh of Tinwald, are exhauſted by the ſtipend payable to the miniſter.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rental, and curent leaſes, with a plan and meaſurement of the lands, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait junior, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup are alſo lodged with James Graham, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the eſtate; and to them, or to the proprietor at Kirkmichael houſe, or to Mr John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh, perſons deſirous of further information may apply.

Mr Hay has power to ſell by private bargain.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the CREDITORS of the deceaſed DAVID PITCATHLY, Maſon in Leith, is requeſted in the houſe of Andrew Baird, vintner in Leith, on Wedneſday the 28th February 1787, at four o'clock afternoon, in order to receive a diviſion of the funds recovered, and deviſe meaſures for payment of the balance; and it is requeſted that all concerned will immediately lodge their vouchers and grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of George Fyfe, coppерſmith in Leith, ſo as the truſtees may be enabled to make up a ſtate and ſcheme of diviſion; with certification to thoſe who neglect or delay ſo to do, they will be excluded from ſuch ſhare in the diviſion.

February 23. 1787. Not to be repeated.

Houſe in Merchant Street to be Sold.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Wedneſday next the 28th inſtant, between the hours of two and three, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, and entered to at Whitſunday next.

That HOUSE at the weſt end of Merchant Street, poſſeſſed by Mr Inglis, and conſiſting of parlour and kitchen on the ground floor, with two large cellars below, entering within the houſe; and on the ſecond floor, five fire-rooms, and four cloſets, two of which are large and light. There is a water-pipe in the kitchen, and behind the houſe a convenient piece of ground upon which ſtables may be erected.

The houſe may be ſeen any day between and the day of ſale from two to three o'clock; and for further particulars application may be made to the proprietor at the houſe.

Houſes and Shops in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 28th current, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The DWELLING-HOUSE, being the firſt flat above the ſhops of the tenement of land on the ſouth ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, immediately oppoſite to the Croſs, entering by the ſcale ſtairs within the head of Borthwick's Cloſe. The houſe conſiſts of ſix rooms, viz. a large dining room, a drawing-room, and four bed-rooms, beſides two bed-cloſets, a large kitchen and pantry. One of the bed-cloſets is off the dining-room, and there is a concealed bed-ſtance off the drawing-room. Several of the rooms are commodiouſly fitted up with wall-preſſes. The paſſage is likewiſe fitted up with roomy preſſes and bunkers; and the houſe is in every reſpect well adapted for accommodating a large family.

As alſo, the two LAIGH SHOPS below the Pillars, lying immediately above the New Bank Cloſe, poſſeſſed by James Ruſſel grocer, and David Clerk penny poſt-man.

The term of the purchaſer's entry to the premiſſes is to be at Whitſunday next.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are in the hands of John Tawſe writer in Edinburgh; to whom application for further particulars may be made.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

And entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE HOUSE of LESLIE, with the

Garden and Pleaſure-Ground, and as much incloſed Ground as the tenant chuſes. The Houſe is very large, conſiſting of above thirty apartments; and, both for elegance and accommodation, is one of the beſt in Scotland.—The furniture of the principal rooms is ſuited to the houſe. Its ſituation is noble and romantic, being on a riſing ground, between two rivers which join a little below it. The ground about the houſe is open, with large woods at a proper diſtance. The view from it is extenſive and agreeable. It lies in the county of Fife, about ſeven miles north from Kinghorn, in a pleaſant and plentiful country, and where there is game of all kinds at a ſmall diſtance.

John Tait writer to the ſignet, Park-Place, Edinburgh, will receive propoſals for a leaſe.

The premiſſes will be ſhown by Alexander Gib, the baron-officer at Leſlie.

ESTATE OF CULRAIN.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 7th March next, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of CULRAIN, formerly called CARBISDALE, and Lands of JEANINVER, ACHNAHANET, EASTER and WESTER KILMACHALMACKS, ACHNAHUACH, OCHTOW, and WESTER ACHNAGART, with the valuble Salmon Fiſhings of Achnahuach and Kilmachalmacks; all lying within the pariſh of Kincardine, and ſhire of Roſs, upon the arm of the ſea, called the Kyle ſo Oykell.

The rent of the whole lands and fiſhings, after payment of the public burdens, is 190 l. 3 s.

Being preſently let on ſhort leaſes, a large augmentation may be depended on.—They hold of the Crown.

The articles of ſale, and copies of the rental, are in the hands of George Robertſon, writer, Paterſon's Court.

Edinburgh, 24th February, 1787.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

Sale of Vicarſgrange.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 6th day of March 1787, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon.

The Lands of VICARSGRANGE, (with or without the Superiority annexed thereto, as purchaſers ſhall incline,) in the pariſh of Kinghorn, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt between the populous towns of Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn, about a mile from each, commanding an extenſive view of the coaſt of Fife, the Frith, and the oppoſite Lothian ſhores, and affording a moſt delightful ſituation for building. Along the ſhore are extenſive quarries of excellent Limeſtone, which have never been worked, conveniently ſituated for ſea-carriage, and plenty of good free ſtone. The lands are well ſupplied with running water; they are at preſent under leaſe at a low rent to one tenant, who has the means of manuring them plentifully, and whoſe tack will expire at Martinmas 1789, when a conſiderable riſe of rent may certainly be obtained. The lands hold of the Crown, and a purchaſer ſo inclining can be accommodated with a freehold qualification for the county of Fife.

Mr John Stock, brewer at Bridgeton, near Kirkcaldy, will ſhow the lands; and the articles of roup and conditions of ſale, &c. will be ſhown by Mr James Rutherford, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; to whom, or Captain Beatſon at Dyſart, the proprietor, any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may apply betwixt and the day of ſale.

Great Marlbro'-ſtreet, London.

Maredant's Antiſcorbutic Drops.

A TREATISE on the nature and origin of the Scurvy, Leprofy, Evil, &c. is delivered with each bottle of Mr HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS, illuſtrated with a number of CURES performed by him in caſes the moſt complicated and dangerous, certified by perſons of known veracity.

HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS are diſtinguiſhed by having his name and reſidence, viz. "*I. HAY-MAN, Marlbro'-ſtreet,*" engraved in the Government label, denominating the duty on each bottle, printed at the Stamp-Office by order of the Commiſſioners, to ſecure his property, and the health of the afflicted, againſt counterfeits; and thus labelled, they are ſold price 5 s. 5 d. per bottle, by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. Edinburgh; Mr A. M'Donald, Glaſgow; Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth; Mr R. Garden, Aberdeen; Mr A. Wylie, Dumfries; and by ſome licenſed Vender of prepared Medicines in every town in Great Britain.

Lands in the County of Linlithgow

FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 13th of April next, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in whole, or in lots,

The Lands of EASTER CARRIBBER, WOODEND of Carribber, Upper and Nether KETTLESTON, the Farm and Lands KETTLESTON-MILN, KETTLESTON-BRAEHEAD, Lands of CRAIGEND, CALDHAME, and WESTER KILTLY, conſiſting of 566 acres; and the FEU-DUTIES of the Lands of Bealſyde, Kettleſton-Mains, and Woodcockdale, amounting to 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, with the Teinds of the Lands of Eaſter Carribber and Craigend; all lying contiguous, in the pariſhes of Linlithgow and Torphichen.

Theſe lands are moſt delightfully ſituated upon the river Avon, 18 miles diſtant from Edinburgh, and 2 from Linlithgow. The grounds are moſtly incloſed, and ſubdivided into convenient incloſures, the lands being ſet upon incloſing leaſes.—There is a thriving natural Wood upon Carribber; on which lands there is a beautiful romantic ſituation for a houſe.

The rent, after deducting public burdens, is above 210 l. excluſive of the value of the wood.—Part of the lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

If the lands are not ſold together, they will be expoſed in the following lots:

I. Craigend.
II. Eaſter Carribber, Woodend of ditto, and the woods.
III. Kettleſton, Kettleſton-Brachead, and Kettleſton-Mills.
IV. Caldhame, and Weſter Kiltly.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet, to whom, or to Mr James Taylor, writer in Linlithgow, any perſon wiſhing for farther information may apply.—Mr Taylor will ſhow rentals, and inform of a proper perſon to point out the grounds.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 11th July 1787, between the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

Thoſe Parts of the Lands and Barony

of MOUNIE, called *Pitblain, Newcraig, Pittiuan, Whitmyre*, and *Greenford*, lying within two miles of Old Meldrum, in the pariſh of Daviot, and ſhire of Aberdeen.—Theſe lands lie contiguous, and contain from one thouſand to twelve hundred Scots acres, all arable, beſides moſs, with which they are uncommonly well ſupplied. The preſent rent is about 260 l. Sterling excluſive of a thriving plantation, of near ſeven acres extent.

The lands hold of the Crown; and, as much of the ſuperiority will be given along with them as will entitle the purchaſer to a vote in the county.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, with a rental, plan, and meaſurement, will be ſeen in the hands of John Macnab writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will alſo inform as to other particulars; and the lands will be ſhewn by George Johnſton in Little Pitfuan.

AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Inn in Ayr, upon Friday the 27th day of April, 1787, at twelve o'clock noon,

The Three-Pound Land of old extent of KIREDOMINE, *alias* KIRKLANDS, and UPPER and NETHER ALDOUNS, with the teinds;—The Forty Shilling Land of NETHER PINMORE, and DAMB and HOLM thereof, with the right of redemption of the free teinds;—The Three-Pound Land of Upper and Nether BALLICKMURRIES, FARDENREOCH, and CRAGCANNOCHIE, with the teinds thereof;—The Lands of MINUNTION;—And the Five-Merk Land of MEIKLE and NETHER BENNAN, and teinds of the ſame; all lying in the pariſhes of Barr and Colmonell, and ſhire of Ayr. The rent preſently payable for theſe lands is as follows, viz.

	RENT.	*By how curr. till Whit.*
For Kirkdomine, *alias* Kirklands, L.	32 0 0	1792 & 1793
Upper and Nether Aldouns, and Woodkeeper's poſſeſſion,	48 0 0	1800
Nether Pinmore, and Damb and Holm thereof,	30 0 0	1787
Ballickmurries,	46 0 0	1800
Fardenreoch,	36 0 0	1804
Cragcannochie	24 0 0	1803
Minuntion,	41 0 0	1804
Meikle and Nether Bennan,	52 10 0	1800
	L. 309 10 0	

The rents are all well paid, and the tenants beſide pay the whole public burdens.

Theſe lands extend to about 3429 acres, Scotch meaſure, and are pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Stincher. They abound with lime, and are within a few miles of coal. There is likewiſe upon them a very conſiderable quantity of valuable WOOD, nearly ready for cutting.

All theſe lands are held blench of the Prince, excepting the Kirklands and Aldouns, which hold of the Crown, &c. and the Bennans, which hold of a ſubject for payment of a ſmall feu-duty. The proprietor ſtands inrolled as a Freeholder upon Kirkdomine, Upper and Nether Aldouns, Nether Pinmore and Damb and Holm; and Ballickmurries, Fardenreoch, and Cragcannochie, by valuation, which extends to 516 l. 13 s. 4 d.; but there is a retour upon the Aldouns, which it is believed will give a vote of itſelf, and upon a diviſion of the valuation, leave what is ſufficient for another.—There is likewiſe, it is believed a vote by retour upon Minuntion.

The whole teinds are valued.

If theſe lands are not ſold altogether, they will be expoſed in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. KIRKDOMINE, *alias* KIRKLANDS.

There is wood upon this lot to the value of upwards of 100 l.; and there is an annual Fair held upon the lands, which yields of cuſtom, 11. 10 s. Sterling. It is expected the rent of this lot will riſe conſiderably upon a new ſet.

LOT II. UPPER and NETHER ALDOUNS, and Woodkeeper's Poſſeſſion, NETHER PINMORE & DAMB and HOLM thereof.

The wood upon the lands, it is ſuppoſed, may be worth upwards of 1000 l.; and there is an inexhauſtable lime-quarry, having the benefit of a draw-kiln, and a good turnpike road running cloſe by it. Theſe lands lie within four miles of the ſea-port town of Girvan.

LOT III. BALLICKMURRIES.

LOT IV. FARDENREOCH and CRAGCANNOCHIE.

Theſe lands are partly incloſed, and there is ſome wood upon them.—Cragcannochie is very low ſet.

LOT V. MINUNTION.

The proprietor is entitled to reſume the poſſeſſion of this farm at Whitſunday 1792, when more rent may be expected. It is moſtly all arable, and contains abundance of lime. There is likewiſe ſome wood upon it, and it is partly incloſed.

LOT VI. MEIKLE and NETHER BENNAN.

In theſe lands the lime is inexhauſtible, and they have ſome wood upon them.

The proprietor of this eſtate has right to Salmon Fiſhing in the water of Stincher, which is of ſome value.

The tenants will ſhew the lands; and for further particulars, application may be made to Primroſe Kennedy of Drummellan, Eſq; Mr William Leggat, by Stranraer; or Andrew Blane writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds, &c. and be ready to treat with any perſon by private bargain.

NOTICE

All perſons having claims againſt Mr M'ILWRAITH of Kirkland, will pleaſe ſend notes thereof, without delay, to the above Andrew Blane.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in —
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